RADICAL CHARTER CHANGES such matters should be regulated by the

REVISERS WOULD DISPENSE WITH 50 OR 60 ALDERMEN,

Abolish Coroners, Restore Park Policeme and a Police Superintendent From Uniformed Force and Annul Mandatory

The Charter Revision Commission in a report which is contained in a printed volume of 464 pages recommends many changes in the city Charter. Probably the most interesting are provisions tending to give to the city a greater latitude of home rule. The commission finds that the increase in the budget since 1898 from \$79,000,000 to \$143,000,000 is due to a great extent to legislative interference. It goes to the extent of recommending that alt mandatory laws increasing expenditures by the city should be repealed. The adoption of such a law would mean that hereafter there would be no automatic increases, for instance, in the pay of teachers, policemen and firemen. The commission says:

The power over the local purse should be placed in a responsible municipal board without any save the most general restrictions by the State. All mandatory provisions compelling appropriations should be repealed. No great private corporation could ng survive such mandatory calls on its purse as the Legislature from year to year at the demand of personal and local interests has made upon the city treasury. If the city officials elected at regular intervals cannot be trusted to manage the finances of the city the electors must blame them selves for their lack of care in selecting their servants and attend more carefully to their civic duties. Times of great abuse like the Tweed ring period may recur, when relief must be sought at Albany; but ordi-narily the voters must be impressed with the responsibility resting upon them to choose proper officials, and ought not to be allowed to shirk their duty, relying upon the Legislature to correct the consequences of their own neglect.

The commission believes that officials charged with the expenditure of appropriations should not take part in fixing their amount, and that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment should be composed of the Mayor, Comptroller and president of the Board of Aldermen, with experts or authorities in matters of finance to assist them, who should receive salaries which will attract men of the proper calibre.

The commission says that the defects of the existing system of the city's government are both fundamental and administrative and can be corrected only after mature deliberation, and for that reason the Governor is urged to continue the work and have a charter proper and an administrative code drafted. By "charter proper" is meant an organic law bearing the same relation to the city that the Constitution bears to the State. It is also the opinion of the commission that amendment of the Charter should be made almost as difficult as amendment of the State Constitution.

The Mayor's powers of appointment and removal should be increased rather than diminished. As to the division of administrative functions between the Mayor and the Borough Presidents the report recommends the continuing of the system, although in a modified form.

We say modified, because local prejudice and needs must yield to measures designed for the benefit and political advantage of whole people, else the entire purpose of consolidation must fail. Either the city must become in fact a metropolis or it must sink to the position of a mere confederatio The commission concedes the difficulty of arriving at a satisfactory solu-tion of this problem, but it is convinced that economy, proper civic pride and the interests of the city as a whole will be best encouraged and promoted by devolving a large part of the powers of the separate borough governments upon central governing departments. These should be represented in the boroughs by deputies appointed because of their knowledge of and familiarity with the berough for which they may be appointed and possessing stated residential qualifications. An end would thus be put to the diffusion power and responsibility that has work so much mischief in the greatest of the boroughs, which is, in point of fact, the core of the greater city

The ammission is unanimous that a municipal legislature should be retained, but is divided as to how it should be constituted. Two plans, each of which found support in the commission are stated. first provides for a body composed of five borough presidents, elected as at present and sixteen other representatives from the different boroughs, making a local legislative council of twenty-one members. The division suggested is six from Manhattan, four from Brooklyn and two from each of the other boroughs.

the other boroughs.

The counter plan provides for the appointment of a Board of Ordinances, composed of the members of the Board of Estimate (except the Mayor, who would retain the power of veto) and the five borough presidents. The proposed Board of Ordinances, which would take the place of the Alderman, would be recorded. the Aldermen, would be presided over by

The Board of Estimate, the commission unanimously recommends, should consist of the Mayor, Comptroller, President of the Board of Aldermen or Vice-Mayor and four members elected for the purpose by the voters of the city at large. Therefore the Board of Ordinances would consist of eleven members—the Vice-Mayor, five mem-bers of the Board of Estimate and the five borough presidents, who would no longer have seats on the Board of Estimate. The report recommends that if the first named cian for the constitution of the municipal egislature should be adopted the local mprovement districts should be feduced in number to correspond with the number of the new aldermanic districts in each orough, but that in the event of the second plan being adopted there should be created a completely new system of local improvement boards. This is the plan outlined under this head:

Each local board would consist of one mem her elected from each Assembly district of the borough and be presided over by the Borough President. Richmond, however, having only one Assembly district, should be enritled to members elected from each of the existing Aldermanic districts. For the purpose of Assembly district apportionment these several boards could meet as one board for the whole city. The local boards in the four counties could meet separately to canvass the

votes cast at an election. The commission insists that the finances of the city should be in complete control of the city authorities; that the appropriations made in the budget should be segregated or itemized to a much greater degree than is now done, and that the Sinking Fund Commission should be abolished and its power vested in the Board of Estimate.

These recommendations are made relative to the Board of Education:

1. The membership of the board should be reduced to fifteen, to be appointed by the Mayor. The local school boards, forty-six in number, as at present, should be continued, each to consist of five members, three men

President of the borough in which each board may be situated. The provisions of the present Charter

with respect to the board of examiners, examination of applicants and issue of leachers' licenses should be catefully redrawn. 4. The Davis law and all other mandators provisions relating to salaries and expense of the Board of Education should be repealed This recommendation is made not because commission objects to the schedule of salaries fixed in the Davis law or it does not believe that there should be suitable and ample provision for paying the expenses of the Board of Education, It believes the element of certainty in the schedule of salaries should not be contravened, but the recommendation is made quee the commission believes that all row; fresh northwesterly winds.

One of the recommendations calls for one of the recommendations calls for a bureau for the purchase of supplies for all the departments. This would permit the city to purchase by wholesale in many cases and do away with purchasing com-paratively small lots at retail. The present practice, it is found, leads to favoritism

and high prices.
The abolition of the Board of City Record and the distribution of its functions between the Bureau of Statistics and the Department of Supplies are recommended. Acts That Ftx Salaries or Expenditure. The suggestion is also made by the com-mission that the City Record should be made "a modern municipal newspaper of daily value." "The way in which the city printing is done and the stationery supplied is wasteful and extravagant," the report

The commission recommends that the recent legislation affecting the Police Department have a further trial in which to demonstrate its success or failure. But besides the retention of a single Commissioner the appointment is suggested of a superintendent of police from the uni-formed force who shall have been a member of the force for at least five years. The report says:

A man who has passed through all the grades of the force is more likely to be acquainted with its strength and shortcomings and the best means of reaching and curing defects and incompetence than one who has had no such experience, and who must therefore depend upon uniformed men for knowledge and advice. The commissi believes that somewhere there must be lodged the most thoroughgoing power of discipline, and that if any one man is to be held responsible for efficient police service he must be given power commensurate with his re-

This recommendation is made:

A department of street control should be reated, with all the jurisdiction now vested in the Borough Presidents, with respect to the construction and repair of streets, sewers, pavements and other structures, openings for all purposes in street surfaces and encumbrances. In addition, it should exercise all street cleaning functions, have charge of lighting the streets and be vested with all the powers and duties of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, except such as relate to the water supply proper. In short, it should possess all authority and control over the streets except the regulaion of traffic by the Police Departmen and the care of the water mains laid under the streets. It is worthy of consideration whether this department should not be charged with the physical work of laying and repair of all water mains, subject to the requisition and general supervision of the Department of Water Supply.

This department, it is suggested should this department, it is suggested, should be presided over by a commissioner appointed by the Mayor, with power to appoint a deputy in each of the boroughs.

To do away with expense and delay in the condemnation of property for public improvements it is suggested that the Constitution should be so amended as to provide for a court of condemnation operating under

a general act.

The commission would abolish the Aqueduct Commission and devolve its work upon the Board of Water Supply. It may be material changes with recommends no material changes with respect to the constitution of the Fire, Tenement House, Buildings, Bridges and Law departments except that it recommends that the Mayor have power to appoint a deputy commissioner of Tenement Houses in any borough in which the conditions make the appointment desirable, that he have power to direct the Commissioner of Buildings with respect to the creation of bureaus in the several boroughs, that all bridges now built or hereafter to be built by the city should be under the jurisdiction of the Bridge Commissioner, and that the internal administration of the Law Depart-

ment could be improved.

The report recommends that all hospitals and wards for the treatment of tuberculosis be put under the charge of some one depart-ment. It notes the necessity for specific reforms in connection with the administra-tion and supervision of the ambulance service. It would have a department of ferries to be controlled by a single com-missioner, a single commissioner of parks missioner, a single commissioner of parks for the entire city and a force of park police-

The commission advises that the Tax e abolished and that a new department be formed to be presided over by a single commissioner to be appointed by the Mayor. The report mentions that the last survival of the old bipartisan boards is the present Tax Board, and adds: "So long as appointments are based upon political professions of appointees, just so long will professions of appointees, just so long will be postpened complete realization of the undeniable fact that the conduct of the city's affairs is a matter of business, not of

ners be abolished and medical officers substituted. The date when taxes become collectible should be gradually advanced until it coincides with the beginning of the fiscal year, so that the city will not have to live on borrowed money. "In no event," the commission insists, "should corporate stock be issued for objects that are not permanent in character. The city should have power to issue short term notes, so that in times of financial stress it should not be compelled to put out long term obligations bearing abnormally high rates of interest for the purpose of raising funds equired to continue necessary permanent provements.

The Charter Revision Commission con The Charter Revision Commission consists of William M. Ivins, chairman, Alderman James C. Meyers, secretary; Mayor McClellan, Comptroller Metz, J. Hampden Dougherty, George L. Duval, Nathaniel A. Elsberg, E. R. L. Gould and Charles F. Strong

JAPANESE FOR GRAND TRUNK. Head of Oriental Company Says He Was to Import 5,000 Into Canada.

OTTAWA, Dec. 1 .- Word has reached Ottawa that Commissioner King has nearly closed the Oriental investigation at Vancouver. At a recent session Surcia Catch, head of the Canadian Nippon Company, admitted the importation of 1,400 Japanese laborers and miners between June and September. According to him, representatives of the company went to Japan carry-ing a promise from the Grand Trunk Rail-way representatives to employ 5,000 Japan-They failed to get a contract, how

ever, so a draft agreement was sent to Japan to satisfy the Foreign Office the men would not be charges on the public. The assports were then issued.

During the investigation the Grand Trunk and officials of other railways have stated that they did not import Japanese into

Canada.

The Weather.

The storm from the Northwest after having noved into the Central States passed northeastward over the Lake regions yesterday, causing snow in the districts bordering the Lakes and in the New England States and flurries as far south as northern New Jersey and northeastern New York. There was rain in the south Atlantic States, due to a storm on the south Atlantic coast. High winds prevailed over the Great Lakes and

on the south and north Atlantic coasts. An area of high pressure covered the Western States, with ider weather. The temperature was below zer n Minnesota and northern Michigan and below freezing over all the Central States. In this city the day was mostly cloudy and colder

with snow late at night; wind, brisk northerly; average humidity, 69 per cent.; barometer, corsted to rend to sea level, at 8 A. M., 20.16; 3 P. M.

official thermometer, is shown in the americal table

1907. 1908. 1907. 1909.
9 A. M. 37 17 5 P. M. 36 43
12 M. 36 28 9 P. M. 34 28
3 P. M. 38 40 12 Mid. 35 33 Highest temperature, 28°, at 3 P. M.

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TO DAY AND TO MORROW For castern New York and New England, snow to day; fair to morrow; diminishing northwesterly For castern Pennsylvania, New Jersey and

Delaware, partly cloudy to-day and to-morrow; not much change in temperature; fresh westerly For the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia, fair to-day and to-morrow; light northresterly winds.

For western New York and western Pennsyl-

vania, snow flurries to-day; partly cloudy to-mo

CHICAGO EXPERT ON SUBWAY

MORE STANDING ROOM, FEWER SEATS. HE SUGGESTS

One Way to Relieve the Rush Hour Crowds-Side Door Cars Advocated -The Trains Take Too Long to Lond and Unload, Says Bion J. Arnold.

Bion J. Arnold, the Chicago traction expert who was brought here a couple of months ago by the Public Service Commission to inspect the subway system and to suggest means for the betterment of the service, has submitted a preliminary report to the commission

In this report Mr. Arnold says that considering the circumstances under which the subway was built and is now being operated it is one of the best constructed and best operated railroads in existence. Mr. Arnold points out, however, that while the schedule calls for two minute trains south of Ninety-sixth street during the rush hours the trains fall behind the schedule from twelve to thirty seconds. On this point the report says:

After studying the causes of delay I am convinced that several of them can be promptly removed and the two minute headway, as given by the time card, maintained under normal conditions during rush hours. Many of these delays are due entirely to the excessive time taken for loading and unloading trains at the platforms and are caused largely by the policy in vogue at the time began studying the situation of holding the trains at the stations until all the cars were jammed full of passengers in an attempt to clear the platforms. This policy should be changed to one of starting the trains within a fixed time after they have stopped in order that the maximum number of cars may be made to pass through the stations after allowing reasonable time for loading. This time of loading and unloading the express trains should be limited to forty-five seconds instead of an average of sixty-five seconds, taken at present at Grand Central Station. This can be accomplished, provided the proper degree of efficiency is maintained by the datform men and train guards, by putting nto effect improved methods of operation

The methods recommended by Mr. Arnold o load the trains quicker include limiting the number of passengers who shall have access to the trains at one time and staaccess to the trains at one time and sa-tioning on each platform despatchers with stop watches, "with instructions to give the signal for closing the doors not later than forty seconds after the train had come to a stop, thus allowing five seconds to close the doors and start the train within a forty-five second period"

a forty-five second period."

Mr. Arnold criticises the slowness of the guards in opening and closing doors and in giving the starting signal. He suggests the installation, if the existing conditions cannot be improved upon, of a system of electrical signalling whereby the motorman will get the signal on the instant the last door is closed. In his report Mr. Arnold also points out that by making slight changes in the block signal system it will be easily receible to reduce the beadway. be easily possible to reduce the headway under which trains are run on the existing

The greater part of Mr. Arnold's report In greater part of Mr. Arnold a report is, however, devoted to discussing the type of carthat can best meet the traffic conditions of this city and, he strongly advocates the use of a car with centre side doors, although he admits that the doing away of the cross seats of the present car will de-crease the seating capacity. In this part of his report Mr. Arnold says:

If the principle of a slight reduction in the seating capacity of the present cars can be accepted as permissible and adopted, in-creased carrying capacity can be obtained by eliminating all or a part of the present cross seats. The elimination of these cross eats makes it practicable to introduce centre side doors into the present cars should this change be found necessary later. In case it is found that the traffic cannot be properly handled and the forty-five second limit for station stops mentioned maintained with the present end door cars, the use of these entre doors in connection with the absence of the cross seats will make it practicable to load and unload so rapidly that this limit can be maintained.

There are good arguments to be advanced in favor of both these policies. No one havng the best interests of the public at heart will deny that if it were possible to provide each passenger with a seat throughout his entire journey he should be so provided, but as it is practically impossible during rush hour periods in most transportation systems now existing in the rrincipal cities of this country the question of just how far this principle can be departed from and still serve the best interests of the public by providing as many seats as practicable and at the same time utilize the carrying capacity of the subway to its greatest extent by giving to those who are willing to stand the advantages of its transportation facilities, is one that requires most careful considera-

The hardship imposed upon those who are compelled to stand in the subway cars during the rush hour period is not as great as it at first appears to be, for the reason that owing o the transfer system between the express and local service, so well worked out in this railway, few passengers are compelled to stand for any great length of time. This is brought about through the fact that the personnel of each car changes so often, due to transferring at express stations, that many of those who stand at first soon get seats. ompelling the newcomers to stand, who for like reason and in turn soon find seats.

In further support of the policy favoring increased standing room in the cars it is but proper to point out that the reason for diminshing the number of seats is for the purpose of providing greater aisle space, so that a system of circulation of passengers from the entrances toward the exits of the cars may be more easily maintained, resulting in greater comfort not only to those standing but also to those seated, and at the same time avoiding the confliction of streams of passengers with its resulting discomfort, now so evident at the express stations during the rush hours. As an additional result of maintaining a definite circulating of passengers greater expedition will be possible in loading and inloading, station waits will be reduced and the average speed of travel materially increased, so that the discomfort of standing s further lessened by being shortened The question then tersely stated is as fol-

Having 60,000 people to carry per hour, shall we by following one policy provide seats for 40,000 people with standing room for possibly 10,000 more, and turn away 10,000 to other and slower means of transportation, or by adopting, at least until future subways can be built, the other policy, whereby increased standing capacity is obtained, provide seats for 20,000 and carry the other 40,000 standing for short intervals of time, and thus furnish transportation for the entire

The Public Service Commission has for-The Public Service Commission has for-warded the report to the Interborough Rapid Transit Company with a request that the company consider the report and communicate with the commission without delay as to its willingness to carry out the suggestion made by Mr. Arnold.

BRYAN ON FOREIGN MISSIONS. He Braws Crowded Houses in Brooklyn and Manhattan.

William Jennings Bryan made two adiresses yesterday on religious subjects. In the afternoon he was the speaker at a meeting held in the Orpheum Theatre, Brooklyn, by the Brooklyn Y. M. C. A., and in the evening he appeared at the Westminster Presbyterian Church in West Twenty-third street, Manhattan. He had rowded houses.

crowded houses.

Mr. Bryan's address was on "Missions."
He said that from what he had seen of the
Eastern civilizations in his travels he believed it the duty of all Christian organizations to send to heathen countries teachers
who can show an example of what a Christian life is.

Pure, Healthful, Refreshing Apollinaris

"The Queen of Table Waters"

GET YOUR COAL EARLY. If You Wait Until Snow It Will Cost More

for Cartage. Circulars have been sent out by retail coal dealers to their customers in the last few days urging them to fill their bins before the streets become covered with snow and ice, and in order to help the dealers did not increase the price of coal 25 cents on December 1, as has been the custom for several years past. Instead the dealers will add a reasonable extra cartage charge to all deliveries made in times of snow and ice on the streets.

In the last few winters the dealers have found it necessary to engage extra horse and men in order to fill their orders, and are sending out the circulars in the hope that the public will take advantage of the conditions and get in their winter

supply of fuel.

A member of one of the largest retail coal firms in the city had this to say yesterday:

"Last winter the retail coal dealers in this city spent more than \$100,000 in extra delivery charges, and of this sum my own firm spent about \$30,000. A truck ordinarily drawn by three horses and carrying with each five or six tons of coal at such with ease five or six tons of coal at such times of stress is sent out with five or even six horses and with a load of but two or six horses and with a load of but two or three tons, and always with a most un-pleasant uncertainty as to the time of its return. Thus the dealer pays out thousands of dollars in an unsuccessful effort to keep his patrons supplied with fuel. Always unable to get sufficient help, he is com-pelled to work his horses days, nights and Sundays, and horses which at the beginning of a storm are worth \$350 or \$400 at its close are frequently injured beyond recovery. The dealers wish to save the horses and to avoid the cruelty of previous winters."

M'AULEY MISSION CELEBRATES. Fulton Cutting and the Rev. Hugh Birck

head Among Those Who Take Part. The small hall of the Jerry McAuley Mission at 316 Water street wasn't large enough to accommodate without crowding the men and women who wanted to take part vesterday in the celebration of the thirtyfifth anniversary of the founding of the

The services began at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when R. Fulton Cutting, who has been connected with the mission for more than twenty years, presided. He made an address in which he told of the rescue work that had been done, Supt. John H. Wyburn announced that

those who had been rescued from the down-ward path would have an opportunity to

An elderly man made a short speech.

"I was a dock rat on James slip thirteen years ago and there wasn't anything too lively for me on Cherry street and the Bowery," he said. "When I wasn't full of booze the said." There ery," he said. When I wasn't 1011 of hooze
I was shaking dice or fighting. There
wasn't anything in the way of evil that I
didn't take part in. Thank God this mission changed all that and I am a happy man now since I gave up my evil ways.

Most of those present among the men told of having been saved from evil ways and made useful members of society. If there were any sinners among the women they

made no public confession of it The Rev. Hugh Eirckhead of St. George's Church and the Rev. Wallace McMullen of the Madison Avenue M. E. Church made

KIDNAPPED GIRL RESCUED.

Police Think They're on the Trail of a Gang

Millie Fariando of 15 Baxter street, Manhattan, who disappeared from home two weeks ago, was found by the police late on Saturday night on the upper floor of a house at Seventeenth street and Seventh avenue, Whitestone, Santo Gelletto, who kept a to their homes. saloon on the ground floor, was arrested. Millie told Magistrate Connorton in the Flushing police court yesterday that she was returning from church Sunday night two weeks ago when two young men seized her and took her to the Whitestone house in a carriage. She was forced to submit to

many indignities.

Gelletto said he knew nothing of the man ner in which the girl was brought to the place, but he was held in \$1,500 bonds by Magistrate Connorton to give the police an opportunity to run down the kidnappers. opportunity to run down the Ridnappers.

From a description given by the girl both men were recognized by the police and they hope to capture the entire gang who are supposed to be engaged in trafficking in young Italian girls. According to Millie Fariando's story there were two other young cirls in the room when she was taken young girls in the room when she was taken there and they had also been kidnapped off the streets. They were taken away in a coach a few days ago and she heard the men remark that they expected to get two new girls before many days. Magistrate Connorton committed the girl to the care of the Brook!yn Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

WINNING CANDIDATES DINED. Union Boat Club Entertains Justice Sinnett and J. A. Francis.

About 250 members of the Union Boat Club of the Harlem River whooped things up'last evening at a dinner at Healy's, Sixtysixth street and Columbus avenue, given to two of its members who were elected to office at the recent city election. They were Municipal Justice-elect Philip J. Sinnott, a Democrat, and Assemblyman James A. Francis, a Republican. Sinnott is a former president of the club and Francis a former captain. Alderman Davies, a member of the Nassau Boat Club, who was elected Municipal Judge with Sinnott, was unable to attend on account of illness. Aldermanelect John Mulcahy was also unable to be present owing to the death of his father. James A. Farrelly, head coach of the club, acted as toastmaster. Supreme Court Jus-tice Charles A. Guy, Justice McAvoy, Magistrate Walsh, Commissioner Thomas A. McAvoy, James J. McDermott, Daniel F. Cohalan, the latter a classmate of Judge Sinnott at Manhattan College, and James Connell, the father of the club, were among the guests.

A vaudeville entertainment under the direction of Marspeechmaking. Maurice Cornell preceded the

LIMIT ON CAST IRON COLUMNS. Proposed Ordinance Would Hit the Patternmakers Union.

Delegate McStay of the Patternmakers Union reported at the meeting of the Central Federated Union yesterday that a number of pattern makers, iron moulders and others engaged in the cast metal foundries are liable to be thrown out of work if the Board of Aldermen at its meeting to-morrow adopts a resolution making it a rule that there can be no cast iron colu in any iron skeleton building of more than six stories in height.

McStay said that a number of other trades, such as the iron shippers, which depend on the patternmakers and iron moulders, will also have a number of people thrown idle in case the ordinance passes. A com-mittee of the different trades affected was appointed to attend the hearing and make and the make a plea against the passing of the resolution. | of January.

AS JAPAN VIEWS EXCLUSION. Matter of Sentiment, Not Desire to Sent Japanese to This Country.

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 1 .- Prof. George T Ladd, formerly at the head of the philosophical department at Yale, who has just returned from a year in Japan, where he went to supervise the school system at the request of the Mikado, made the statement last night that if the United States takes it upon itself to exclude the Japanese as they have excluded the Chinese the business relations of the United States in the East will suffer seriously.

"America's commercial supremacy is being seriously threatened by Germany, England and France," said Prof. Ladd, "and in my judgment the United States had better stop bragging and get down to business

"Japan is also becoming a rival of the United States in the Eastern trade, for the country is developing rapidly. They are going at their industrial development in a scientific way and institutions for instruction in technical and mechanical engineering are springing up in all parts of the empire. But the Japanese are not so foolish as to cut off their nose to spite their face by excluding Americans from Japan. The

Japanese wanr out people to come and welcome foreign firms."
"How did the Japanese nation regard the recent riots in Vancouver and the exclusion of the Japanese from the schools of San Francisco?

"The Japanese do not consider it fair for the United States to draw the line on them as it has done on the Chinese while it is admitting emigrants from Europe who are their inferiors in mentality. The passage of such a law by the United States would strain relations greatly. Japan would willingly accept more strict immigration laws which would apply to all nations alike. The Japanese have plenty of work for their people developing their new territory and in portions of the empire which have not yet been opened. These regions are rich in mining and timber and the island of Formosa is probably the richest part of the as it has done on the Chinese while it is Formosa is probably the richest part of the Japanese empire As for Corea and Manchuria, the Government prefers that its subjects go there rather than to the United States, but it will not consent to any treaty with the United States which puts the Japanese on a level lower than other fav-ored nations. There is no talk of war with the United States."

THE PATROL TO THE RESCUE. Police Boat Picks Up a Disabled Motor

Boat With Seven Men Aboard. The 40 foot motor boat Tubal Cain, owned by Harry Twine of 131 Fifteenth street. Brooklyn, started out yesterday morning from the foot of Thirty-ninth street, Brooklyn, with the owner and six other men aboard bound for the fishing banks. When the boat got opposite Coney Island the shaft broke and the occupants were left with only two oars. The tide was running heavy and the boat was carried rapidly off toward Sandy Hook, meanwhile ship-

on toward sandy Hoos, meanwhile shipping a quantity of water.

Two hours later, when the police boat Patrol was cruising in the lower bay, Sergt Hallock noticed through his binoculars a white shirt flying from an upright oar in a small boat some distance away. The Patrol put out for the distressed craft, which repeated to be the Tabal Coin.

which proved to be the Tubal Cain.

Sergt. Hallock was afraid to run too close for fear of foundering the motor boat, so a heaving line was sent out with a hawser attached. It was made fast to the motor boat, which was then towed to

the foot of Thirty-ninth street.

The men on the boat with the owner were W. A. Wheeler, A. Divine, James Maxwell, James Hemlaw, William Gibson and John Jackson. All were wet through and thoroughly chilled, but were able to go

HONORS FOR A DEAD MANDARIN. Biggest Funeral in San Francisco's History for Lo Chow Wan, Head of Young Wo.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1.-The funeral today of Lo Chow Wen, president of the Young Wo Association and a mandarin of the fifth rank, was the largest and most picturesque ever seen in the Oriental

All Chinatown wore the blue and white colors of mourning and every association was represented among the mourners. Lo Chew dropped dead in the Chinese Consul's office early last week after the onsul had called him a liar. The incident

has started much bitter feeling. As a result the Consul pleaded illness and sent the vice-consul and six attachés to the funeral in his While the body lay in state the most impressive feature was when the silk clad Chinese of the old order approached the bier and called out to the dead their grief over his passing. Modernized Chinese, in American clothes, simply raised their hats

Four American bands and six Chinese orchestras were in the procession. The coffin was in a hearse drawn by six black horses. Before it was an open carriage containing a portrait of the dead man and behind was an old white horse, supposed to be the dead mandarin's steed. Following came a long line of bearers with banners which extelled the deads of the dead. Then which extolled the deeds of the dead. Then marched the Chinese in American costume and behind them the older Chinese in silk A long file of carriages brought

SOLD THEIR DIAMONDS, Many People Have Raised Money That Way in the Last Month.

Many people have been selling back to Maiden lane dealers diamonds and other precious stones bought before the financial troubles began, and it is said that one wholesale house has within a month bought more than \$1,000,000 worth of diamonds in the form of necklaces, brooches, rings and other ornaments which wealthy people have surrendered in order to obtain c sh. "Diamonds have again been proved to be the kind of property most easily converted into cash," said an importer on Saturday. "The people with diamonds have been luckier than some who had their money in the banks, because with the diamonds

cash has always been obtainable, but peo-ple have not always been able to get their money out of banks."

The resale of articles from family jewelry The resale of articles from family jewelry chests is putting back in the market some of the finest specimens of stones and is relieving to some extent one trouble of the dealers, who for several years have been worried by the difficulty of getting suffi-

cient supplies of high grade stones. Wreckers Take Possession

The wreckers who on November 15 bought from the city the houses on the terminal sites of the new Manhattan Bridge took possession of them yesterday Most of the tenants moved early last week despite the inducements of the buyers, who promised to let them have the rooms for cheaper rent if they would stay a month longer. The rest of the tenants will move to-day. The buildings must be torn down longer. The rest of the tenants will move to-day. The buildings must be torn down and the material cleared away by the middle

Zodiac Neckwear for Men "December"-Ready To-Day

This month's correct emblematic colorembroidered with December's sign of the Zodiac-a very novel idea suggesting a particularly appropriate gift scarf.

> Zodiac Neckwear, \$1.00 Zodiac Scarf Pins, \$1.50

Initial Suspenders for Men

We are first to present these very attractive holiday suspenders-all initials on gold-plated buckles. Silk webbing, \$1.00

Underwear for Men

There are many differences of personal opinion as to what underwear-fabric or weave constitutes the best for winter wear. We solve the problem by supplying every good weave-and every reliable fabric. Not only that, but every size.

The following we particularly recommend:

Natural merino Shirts and Drawers; shirts with self front and pearl buttons, drawers in \$1.10 stout or regular sizes

Medium weight natural merino Shirts and Drawers; shirts with silk fronts and pearl buttons; long sleeves. Drawers in stout or regular sizes.....

High grade cashmere Shirts and Drawers: shirts in white or blue mixed, with self fronts. Drawers in stout or regular sizes . Fine ribbed mercerized silk lisle Shirts and Drawers, in salmon, blue or white .

Pure Australian wool Shirts and Drawers, in gray or white. Shirts with silk fronts and pearl buttons. Drawers in stout or regular sizes

Sweater Knit Elgin Jackets for Men, neatly stitched in white, navy or gray, with V necks. These are especially suited for auto or out-

\$5.00

\$1.50

\$2.00

\$2.00

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We have just received from England our new small sized Tea Set, the style and character of which is superior to anything that has ever been made

TEA, COFFEE, HOT MILK, CREAM & SUGAR, \$140.00 Also large engraved 5-piece English Ha'l marked Set

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SILVERSMITH

Farmers Refuse Reduced Prices for Stock, and Demand Pushes Up Rate.

JEWELER

CHICAGO, Dec. 1 .- Retail meat prices were unchanged yesterday and there was less confidence on the part of dealers who have been predicting lower rates that their prophecies would be fulfilled.

Live stock markets, have recovered sharply from the demoralization of the early days of last week, with the result that the wholesalers have not been as generous in their offers as they were a few The four cent hogs predicted by J. Ogden

Armour several weeks ago were realized, but only for a short time, prices at the yards having advanced 90 cents during the Farmers have taken a hand in the controversy and their refusal to sacrifice their stock has caused a material decrease in receipts, with a corresponding advance in

REDUCING NAVY YARD FORCES. one Thousand of the Three Thousand Men Employed at Boston to Be Put Off.

BOSTON, Dec. 1 .- About 500 workmen at the navy yard last night received notification that on the completion of the work they had in hand it would be necessary to lay them off. The ordnance department force was

almost depleted, that department having practically concluded its work on the guns of the battleships.

A number of men of various trades in subdivisions of the construction and repair department were also laid off.

About 1,000 of the 3,000 workmen employed at the yard last week will be laid off within the next two weeks, it is said.

NO CHEAPER MEATS AFTER ALL. HONORE'S AUTO KILLS A PEDLER Mrs. Potter Palmer's Brother Blames Unlighted Street and Sleet.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.-An automobile, owned and driven by Adrien C. Honoré, brother of Mrs. Potter Palmer, struck and killed a Greek pedler last night. The accident was attributed by Mr. Honoré and wit-nesses to the lack of light in Chicago avenue and to the sleet, which had coated the glass

front of the automobile.

The victim, John Kalish, is also blamed in part by Mr. Honoré and the police. He is said to have had his wagon standing in the middle of Chicago avenue without lights. Kalish was standing on the street at the

Steinway and Sons are the only piano manufacturers in the world who make every component part of their pianos, including the casting of all metal parts, within their own factories.

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